

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1857.

NUMBER 124.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal
\$10; Country Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening
Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUB PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-
Weekly to \$25; 10—\$30; 15—\$35; 20—\$40; 25—\$45; 1 year
\$150; 2 years \$150 copies or more \$150 each. Weekly Bulletin
15—\$15; 20—\$20; 25—\$25; 30—\$30; 35—\$35; 40—\$40; 45—\$45; 50—\$50; 55—\$55; 60—\$60; 65—\$65; 70—\$70; 75—\$75; 80—\$80; 85—\$85; 90—\$90; 95—\$95; 100—\$100.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines \$1.00 | One square, 10 lines \$1.00 | One square, 10 lines \$1.00

Do, one week, 25 | Do, three months, 15 | Do, one year, 10

Do, two weeks, 35 | Do, six months, 20 | Do, one year, 15

Do, three weeks, 50 | Do, twelve months, 30 | Do, one year, 20

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum, \$15.00

One square, changeable weekly, per annum, \$20.00

Do, two times per week, per annum, \$20.00

Do, do, three times do, 100.00

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Steamboat advertisements—\$1 for first insertion and 12 cents for each continuance, each change considered a new advertisement.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and similar notices, \$1 for first insertion, \$1 for each continuance, \$1 for each insertion.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-prices.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 cents for each continuance, each change considered a new advertisement.

Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one box and \$6 for each additional box.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (4 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00 | Each continuance, 75.

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are not also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; not continued in the Weekly Journal 30 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop all advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1857.

THE SEWING SCHOOL OF THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION.—We published, yesterday, a communication from Mr. Forwood in relation to the sewing school established by the Relief and Employment Association of this city. Mr. F. and his co-laborers have bestowed much time and labor upon this enterprise, and are convinced that it is the best and most charitable mode of extending relief to those who deserve it. He is not opposed to giving temporary aid where it may be necessary. He is willing that this may be done whenever circumstances require it, but the experience of many years has demonstrated that pauperism and idleness and vicious habits are intimately associated, and the willingness to labor is the best practical test of worthiness to be assisted. An indiscriminate distribution of the funds annually contributed for the relief of the poor of our city would more surely than anything else tend to confirm pauperism. The idle and evil minded who receive aid one winter will make their calculations for similar relief the next year, and thus numbers of undeserving persons will be made permanent applicants for public charity.

The experiment of the sewing school has been eminently successful. In it all are taught industrious habits and also how to work. Those who cannot elsewhere find employment are furnished with the means to support themselves and their families by their own honest labor, and those who do not know how to work are instructed and properly cared for until they are able to support themselves. By this means, instead of manufacturing paupers, the benefits of the charities of the association are perpetuated. The pupils are elevated in their own estimation and in the estimation of their fellows; they are not the recipients of charity but are supporting themselves. Many have thus been reclaimed from idle and even from vicious habits and become useful members of society.

The benefits of this institution are numerous. It has been demonstrated that the funds of the association are more usefully applied in this manner than in any other, and its permanent establishment in a building fitted for the purpose would in all probability do more to discourage and prevent pauperism in our city than any other means that can be devised.

This systematizing of our public charities is vastly preferable to an indiscriminate bestowal of alms, and it would be well if our citizens would pour into this channel the gifts which their benevolence may lead them to dispense for the relief of the poor in our midst. They will have the assurance that they will be bestowed only upon those who prove themselves truly worthy of assistance.

The New Albany Tribune, commenting upon the recent disastrous fire in this city and the extensive losses incurred, says:

"Louisville possessed the active and energetic firemen of New Albany, she would not now be suffering in this manner."

The Tribune does great injustice to the Louisville firemen. We do not believe that any city in the Union can boast of a more gallant and patriotic body of citizens than our firemen. They are ever prompt in obeying the calls of duty, but they can't extinguish fires without water. When we have our water works completed we shall not suffer as we have done from fire."

In the publication of a card a few days ago reflecting severely upon Messrs. Johnston & Bowen, we have, inadvertently and without a knowledge of all the circumstances, done those gentlemen injustice. Upon a fuller acquaintance with the facts, we are unwilling to impute to them either improper conduct or improper motives. We make this correction in justice to them and to ourselves.

We notice by our New Orleans papers the arrival in that city of Elder D. P. Henderson and President Shannon. While on their route South they stopped sometime at the plantation of Mrs. Smith, of this city, and baptized seventy-six of the negro servants.

We must needs agree with our young friend Lizzie as to the "Mockery of Life." She writes like a desolate, broken-hearted girl, and yet the heart's most joyous music rings in her tones and its brightest sunshine irradiates her face:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE MOCKERY OF LIFE.

The empire of passion we never reveal,
The heart's battle-ground we darkly conceal,
The world never knows of the struggle of pride;
It never has fathomed the soul's burning tide.

It would seek on the brow the whole history of life,
But can read little there of the bosom's deep strife;
For where find a spirit undaunted to go
To the depth of a being still strong in its woe!

Ah! little we reck, when the red lips beguile,
That the heart may be silently breaking the while!

For the world is a m'el'stroom, and on it we hurt
The heart's burning jewels, the soul's richest pearl.
We gaze on the vortex, our treasures are gone,
Yet vain are our efforts, stern fate draws us on,

For the spirit of Peace can alone still the wave
Or the lost treasure bring back again from its grave.

Could we look on the future with spirit of prayer
It only can live in that tempest of care;

We worship false idols like Israel of old

Till like them unto bondage our spirits are sold.

Through wild, weary pathways Ambition lures on—
Ere we reach its proud summits the rose-hues are gone;

'Tis a mockery of life when the soul turns away;

From the sunset of pleasure, the last flush of day;

We pour forth our heart-thoughts, our life's life, for fame;

All prized most we barter, for what but a name!

Love's heritage priceless is purchased and sold,

Its faith offered up, to the demon of Gold;

Our idols we win when long years have gone by;

What matters it then? We wish only to die!

On the calm desolation when hope is all o'er

And the future looks drear, that once sun-lighted shore,

Where life's crimson tide floats an argosy of tears

Wept by eyes early dimmed o'er the crushed hopes of years;

For hope is life's coloring through all its spring-hours,

Giving beauty and glory to leaves, buds, and flowers.

As the meteor of night makes the darkness more drear,

So the heart, once love-lighted, doth darker appear.

Ah! love is a thing as accursed as fair;

For what is love's bright, but tears, suffering, and care?

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19. LIZZIE.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE AND MYSTERIOUS CRIME.—A Man Murdered and Burned.—We have already mentioned in the Journal the destruction by fire of a house south of the city on Sunday night. Mr. Harsic, who lived in it, accompanied by his wife, left the premises about dark, in order to visit a sick neighbor. They gave the building in charge of a Pole named Morris Lucasick, with strict injunctions to keep a sharp lookout for intruders. About 9 o'clock persons residing in the neighborhood discovered the house to be on fire, and repaired to the scene. They found the back room on fire, and while attempting to extinguish the flames they heard the howling of a dog in front. Breaking through, they dragged out the unfortunate Pole, who had been stabbed and killed. He was dead, and could not have come to his end by suffocation.

Mr. James Thornberry, who owns the property, authorizes us to offer a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of the incendiary and murderer. This sum will doubtless be largely increased.

Mr. Harsic, who is a worthy and industrious citizen, lost everything by this fire, and is in need of assistance. Any pecuniary aid that the charitable may be disposed to render him, can be left at this office, at D. Lavelle's, on the corner of Preston and Walnut streets, or at Peter Merkel's, on Market, between Campbell and Shelly streets.

INQUEST NO. 7.—Held on the body of Morris Lucasick, a Pole, aged 53 years, who was burned to death last night in his house, three miles from the city. It is supposed that the man was foully dealt with; otherwise he would have been able to have got out of the house, as the room in which his remains were found was not on fire when several persons arrived on the ground who testified before the jury. The verdict of the jury is "that Morris Lucasick came to his death by violent means, from persons unknown to us."

Feb. 23, 1857. A. H. BRYAN, C. J. C.

THE FIRST WARD SCHOOLS.—Last evening the pupils of the Grammar and Secondary schools in the First ward celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birth by very appropriate and interesting exercises. The room was completely filled by an eager auditory, and hundreds were forced to remain outside, in consequence of the great crowd.

The pupils of the various classes participated, and from the most juvenile to the eldest, displayed careful mental discipline. Music, dialogues, recitations, and original declamations, varied and gave interest to the exercises, which afforded the utmost pleasure to all present, and added new laurels to Mr. Roberts, the Principal, and his competent assistant, Miss Howard.

The First Ward School is one of the most important, as it is perhaps the most numerously attended, in the city. It deserves especially the fostering care of the Board of Trustees, and such has been its growth that the building needs enlargement. We would suggest that another story is imperatively required of notes redeemable at its own counter.

SKELETON FOUND.—A few days since a party of hunters from the city, while traversing the woods, three miles south of Salt river in Bullitt county, found the skull of a woman, pieces of her clothing, and a dime in money. No person has been missing from that section, and it is not known who the unfortunate person was whose remains were thus accidentally discovered.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—Elder Stephen Brown, a Baptist clergyman of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, recently terminated his existence by cutting his throat with a razor. He had just returned home from a visit to his Eastern friends, and it is thought that the excitement and fatigue of the journey had acci-

dentally discovered.

PER Jacob Strader from Cincinnati: 1003 bags barley,

Peter Schmidt: 15 hds tobacco, H. Bridges: 1344 bags paper,

S. G. Heery: 55 bbls apples, C. Hall: 50 do buckets,

W. H. Denny: 50 do flour, W. H. Denny: 50 do

W. H. Denny: 50 do bacon, C. Hall: 50 do

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POEMS. By Mary Louisa Chitwood. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, & Keys. Although most of these poems were first published, from time to time, in the Louisville Journal, we were surprised on opening this volume, not with their great beauty and excellence, for with that we were familiar, but with their number and variety. They are as various, too, in measure as in kind, and remarkable throughout for exquisite ease and harmony. There are no strivings for effect, no mere sounding words, no sacrifice of sense to rhyme, but all is simple, natural, and graceful. We have reason to believe that the author, from her cradle to her grave (she died suddenly in her twenty-third year), was acquainted with the facilities afforded by his position to explore the Philippines, most of which travel, including Camarinas and Mindora, was made on foot.

His charts are still preserved, but we believe have not been published. His associate during a portion of this exploration, the lamented young Baron Lee, of Prussia, sank under the effects of the hardship and exposure which attended upon it, and died in Java. Dr. Kane devoted much attention to the volcanic region of Albay, expecting to connect his observations with subsequent travels in Sombavia. His sojourn among the Negritos and Aratras was one of romantic interest. He was the first who descended the crater of the Tael, upon which occasion he effected a topographical sketch of the interior of this great volcano. He was lowered more than a hundred feet by a bamboo rope from an overhanging cliff, and clambering down some seven hundred feet through the scoria, was dragged up senseless, with the interesting specimens which he had collected. Among these when bottles of sulphurous acid from the very mouth of the crater.

After this, Dr. Kane traversed India, spending a considerable time among the monolithic structures of Arungabad (which would seem to have particularly attracted his notice), visited Ceylon, the Upper Nile, the Oases of Jupiter Ammon, &c., and various classic regions which have since become the trodden ground of European tourists. A portion of this travel introduced him to the learned Lepsius, who was then prosecuting his researches in Egypt. Returning, however, Dr. Kane was so unfortunate as to lose his *gabekel* in a quicksand above E' Shout, and with it his entire papers and journals of years of interesting travel.

Taking a profound interest in the workings of the slave trade, Dr. Kane next sailed from home in the frigate United States for the coast of Africa. He visited the slave factories from Cape Mount to the river Bonny, and had free access to the baracoons of Dahomey through the influence of the infamous Da Sowza. An excursion which he planned to Abomey, favored by the Portuguese, failed through a severe attack of the coast fever, from the effects of which Dr. Kane's constitution has never entirely recovered.

Dr. Kane's personal adventures in Mexico are part of the history of his country. His wounds on the field of Napoloca, which were of a very serious nature, opened to him the hospitalities of his prisoner, Major General Gaona, the defender of San Juan d'Uloa against the French, and secured him the gratitude of other Mexican citizens of the highest distinction. We believe, however, that his travels through the Republic of the Cacta carried him little outside the lines of military operations. After his brilliant performance of the duty of carrying President Polk's despatches to Gen. Scott, he was still necessarily hampered by the movements of the American forces. His barometrical altitudes of Popocatepetl, however, are of value.

On the return of peace he was assigned to the Coast Survey, under Prof. Bache, and was at work in the Gulf of Mexico when the liberality of Mr. Grinnell stimulated the Government of the United States to the first American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Kane immediately volunteered his services, and was accepted as Senior Surgeon of the squadron. His "Personal Narrative" of this cruise was published in 1852.

Before it was completed for the press he had effected his arrangements for the last Arctic expedition, appropriating to this cherished object his own pecuniary resources, as well as drawing largely on those of Mr. Grinnell and several of the scientific institutions of the country.

The history of that expedition and the remarkable discoveries to which it led are now before the country. They constitute in themselves an imperishable monument to Dr. Kane's fame. It will ever be a subject of deep regret that the sufferings through which he passed to achieve those results should have prevented him from reaping the full benefit of the honors to which they would unquestionably have led.

THE KANSAS "WHITE HOUSE"—Residence and Office of Gov. Geary.—It is in the territorial capital, Leavenworth, and is situated on the bank of the Kansas river in the eastern end of the town. It is what is called in old Virginia a double log house; that is, two log pens, with an opening between them. This court, or opening, has, however, been boarded up like a barn, and now forms the Governor's dining room.

The room first entered is about 20 feet square, and around its walls, on two sides, on plain pine shelves, are law books and Congressional documents composing the territorial library. On the two other sides are harness, saddles, and old U. S. muskets.

A "squire" or usher, dressed in the uniform of a common soldier and wearing a cocked hat, rises from his seat near the stove, and points you, with great dignity, to a wooden bench. In reply to your inquiry for his Excellency, he says the Governor will be out after a while, and after a while he comes out with some guest, whom he dismisses there, and you enter with him into his office.

The office is in the opposite end of the building, from which the other stove pipe is seen projecting. In the centre of the room is a large table, at which the Governor's private secretary is writing, and in one corner is a bed, where the Governor and his secretary sleep. There is no other furniture in the room except a common carpet, a sofa, and a few chairs.

In the dining room are a mahogany sideboard, a pine table, a few chairs, and a common carpet. If you happen there at a suitable hour, the Governor will insist upon your sitting down to dinner, or tea, for he is very hospitable. He sits at the head of the table, and his negro woman brings in the warm dishes from an out-door shanty kitchen.

In leading to the loft above. This loft—lighted by a little square window of six panes (which is seen in front)—is a sort of private consultation room, where the Governor takes folks when he wants to talk with them in private. In one corner of this loft are piled the guns, sabres, &c., taken from the party of free State emigrants under Cols. Eldridge and Perry.

The house is built of unheated logs, is chinked and daubed outside and roughly plastered inside. The story, or what the Yankee calls "between juts," is about seven and a half feet. Though this "mansion" would not appear to advantage in Cincinnati, yet it is one of the most comfortable habitations in Kansas. The only occupants of this Kansas White House are the Governor, his private secretary, his wife, and his negro woman.

The Porter family of Hadley, Mass., may well be called a judicious family, the peace justiceship of the county of Hampshire having been filled by some member of that family since 1659, when Samuel Porter was appointed King's Justice. His son Samuel was Justice of the Peace and Common Pleas Judge in 1711, as was his son Eleazer from 1737 to 1757. Eleazer's son (Eleazer also) was a Justice of the Peace, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge of Probate, and one of the Judges of the first court after the Revolution. The last named Eleazer's son (Moses) was Justice of the Peace 40 years, and now J. E. Porter, Moses's son, holds the office. They had all lived on the same lot, and the present mansion was built in 1713.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "We are requested by Mr. M. Albrecht, who is a member of the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, Ills., to say that the statement in our paper of yesterday of the failure of the Socialist enterprise is a misrepresentation. The Community is still in existence, and under flourishing circumstances. There is no dissatisfaction among the members now remaining of the society; but a small minority of ninety-four members had withdrawn in an irregular manner, finding that they could not succeed in destroying the democratic principle, preferring to substitute the patriarchal. The minority have removed to St. Louis, and they are the persons who have petitioned for a re-lease of the act of incorporation."

Byron is said to have remarked that "the greatest trial to a woman's beauty is the ungrateful act of eating eggs." Some Yankee remarks that the poet never could have seen a lady hanging on by the teeth to a blazing hot corn cob.

The Lord Mayor of London has prohibited Tom Thumb's carriage from parading the city.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DR. KANE.—Dr. Elihu Kent Kane was born in Philadelphia in 1822. Nearly a third of his life was consumed in travel out of the limits of the United States. No man of his years, however, was more thoroughly acquainted with the geographical features of his own country. He was educated at the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, graduating as a doctor of medicine in 1843. His graduating thesis on "Kyestine" was crowned by the faculty, and is still cited as authority in the books of the profession. Immediately after receiving his degree, he was appointed upon the diplomatic staff as surgeon to the first American embassy to China. He availed himself of the facilities afforded by his position to explore the Philippines, most of which travel, including Camarinas and Mindora, was made on foot.

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The Philadelphia Ledger says: "We are requested by Mr. M. Albrecht, who is a member of the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, Ills., to say that the statement in our paper of yesterday of the failure of the Socialist enterprise is a misrepresentation. The Community is still in existence, and under flourishing circumstances. There is no dissatisfaction among the members now remaining of the society; but a small minority of ninety-four members had withdrawn in an irregular manner, finding that they could not succeed in destroying the democratic principle, preferring to substitute the patriarchal. The minority have removed to St. Louis, and they are the persons who have petitioned for a re-lease of the act of incorporation."

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

MESSRS. EDGERS.—As well to the minds of our citizens upon the subject of a future supply of coal of a good quality and at reasonable rates, as for information to those who may be disposed hereafter to invest in coal lands or mining operations, I beg to make a few remarks upon the coals of Kanawha river. The Salt Works, six miles from the mouth, and the Great Falls, one variety, the mountains abound in coals in great variety, from the rich Coking coal, the free, or open Burning, to the Cannon in every variety, in seams from three to twelve feet in thickness, lying from the base to the surface. The coal is very hard, and is found in great variety, from six to ten hundred feet deep. The inland streams have cut their beds down to the level of the valley so as to open avenues in every direction for railways and drifts. Many of these mountains have several workable veins varying in character, occurring in the earth. Cannon in some instances appears in Elk and Coal river tributaries emptying themselves respectively at 45 and 60 miles from the mouth of the Kanawha—both navigable—the latter having a system of locks and dams nearly completed, some 40 miles up the celebrated Peyton's Cannon coal fields.

Shipping qualities has only been known a few years; since which many gentlemen from England, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Eastern Virginia have been investing in these lands at low prices. In no instance is it believed to cost \$25 per acre, and in a few instances as high as \$50. The coal is very hard, and is found in great variety, from six to ten hundred feet deep.

Many of our citizens have used the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, but not only render the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the brush well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, facilitating the operation of shaving.

Price only 50 cents. Petridge & Co., proprietors, R. A. Robinson, J. S. Morris & Sons, and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devoe, agents for New Albany.

A PARFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year.

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NEW GOODS.—*By Express.*—Received this morning and are now open for inspection all of the latest styles of goods, such as rich silk robes, rich chenille striped silk, rich point de soie silk, rich plaid silk, a large assortment of evening dresses, light silks in all colors, organdy robes, berage robes, jaconet robes, plain plaid berage robes, plain colored jaconet robes, rich printed organdy, rich printed jaconet, 100 pieces white jaconet, 100 pieces Swiss muslin, plaid and striped nainsook muslins, 200 pieces muslin and nainsook of muslins, plaid and striped Swiss muslins, white tarleton, valenciennes nets, valenciennes collars, embroidered Swiss collars and sleeves, embroidered jaconet collars and sleeves, hosiery, kid gloves, ribbons, linen cambric handkerchiefs, a large and complete assortment of linen goods, cottons, bleached and brown cottons.

G. B. TABB,
f24 b&j cor. Fourth and Market.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Paris and the Parisians.—The lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association at Mozart Hall this evening, will be delivered by Rev. W. E. Evarts, D. D., the able and distinguished pastor of the Walnut street Baptist church, in this city.

Dr. Evarts has chosen for the subject of his lecture, "Impressions of Paris and the Parisians"—a theme which cannot fail in proving of unusual attractiveness and interest as developed and illustrated by the graphic lecturer.

SEVENTH WARD COUNCIL, ATTENTION.—The members of the Seventh Ward Council are requested to assemble at the Relief Engine House this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock for the transaction of unusually important business.

BILLINGS COUNCIL.—The members of Billings Council will meet to-night at 7½ o'clock at their Hall on business of importance.

ATTENTION, FALLS CITY COUNCIL.—The members of this Council are requested to be punctual in attendance to-night at seven o'clock, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.—*Yesterdays* to reduce our present large stock of French China, Iron-Stone China, Glassware, Silver-plated and Britannia Ware, Ivory and common Cutlery, Lamps, Girandoles, Walters House Furnishing Goods, and Fancy China, together with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, we would sell our goods at a discount of 25% to 50% off their original price.

A. JAEGER & CO., Agents.

f12 b Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

TAKING ORDERS for FRENCH CHINA.—*We have made arrangements with some of the very best manufacturers of Louis XIV.*

Order to take orders for decorated China.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of indiscriminate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a full enclosed (post-paid), can have their medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
 AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
 AND

Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of *workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish* will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

JONES & CO.

MEDICAL BAGS,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

Also

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and VALISES,

T. C. PROAL'S,

Jan 30 1860

70 Third street.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st instant, by which my store was burnt, and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve them as heretofore at my new location in Bustard's building, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days, I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

17 Job

SAM L. SECOR.

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.,

CORNER of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving as one per cent. Tennessee currency the following Fred St. Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville; BOSTON, do; BIRMINGHAM, do; BANK OF THE UNION, do; CITY BANK, do; BANK OF COMMERCE, do; TRADERS' BANK, do; BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga; NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville; d12 b6d D&C HUTCHINGS & CO.

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN, HOUSE AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR OF ALL KINDS OF Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.

TERMS made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky. 1860

JOHN H. HOWE,

CORNER OF BIRCH AND GREEN STREETS, we are prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.

OFFICE also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets. [d13 j&b] JOSEPH ROBB.

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants once of TROY'S beautiful AMBROTIESTS? Some months ago the different human names gotten up by artists to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have ascertained how easily it is to be humbugged even by a name as all other pictures made on glass in Louisville except at TROY'S are not hermetically sealed, not so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$50.

Also, rights for sale to agents in Kentucky.

JOHN H. HOWE, AMBROTIEST, Main st., between Second and Third, over House's Printing Telegraph Office. [d10 j&bf]

C. S. MALTBY'S OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS, LARGES AND SMALL CANS.

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, &c., &c. JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent, 33 j&bf

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the

CORNER OF BIRCH AND GREEN STREETS, we are prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.

OFFICE also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets. [d13 j&b] JOSEPH ROBB.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE,

APPLE BRANDY AND OLD BOURBON, pure and very old, now on draught at

JOHN CAWEIN & CO'S.

Third st.

[d7 j&b]

JOSEPH ROBB.

New and Valuable Books.

THE Inspiration of Holy Scripture; its Nature and Proof; by Wm. Lee, M. A. 1 vol. \$10. \$2 50.

The Holy Books of the New Testament, in their original relations, by Dr. Alexander. Dr. Todd, Dr. Sprague, and others. \$1.

Paper Dolls and How to Make them. 40 cents.

Song of Sumner, by Richard Henry Stoddard. 75 cents.

Agnes and the Key to her Little Coffin. 75 cents.

Luna Rivers, by M. J. Holmes. \$1.

The Basket of Flowers, a Tale for the Young. 25 cents.

The Giant Killer, or the Battle which all must Fight. 65 cents.

The Three-fold Test of Spiritualism, by Wm. R. Gordon. D. D. \$1 25.

The Star Fur-Traders, a Tale of the Far North. \$1.

Prescott's Robinson's Charles the Fifth. 3 vols. \$6 75. Rife, A. and Saddle-Bags, by Rev. Wm. Henry Millburn. \$1.

Harper's Weekly, New York Ledger, and other papers.

With a large assortment of Valentines.

For sale by

A. DAVIDSON.

Third st., near Market. [d6 j&b]

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore ex-

pected to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green street, where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh and Yonahogen Coal, that is warranted to be what it is.

He also keeps the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seven-

thirty. [d7 wj&bf]

E. F. LEEZER.

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices. No. 25 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

[d7 wj&bf]

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Caewin & Kohlhepp, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support given to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully, W. H. WALKER.

W. H. WALKER purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance under the firm of

oct1 j&b

JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PLANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. d24 j&bf

JAN 14 W4

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased out facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from 100 to 120 pianos per week.

We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we have for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years we HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS which can be given in competition with the best Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano-ware corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. d24 j&bf

JAN 14 W4

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

NEW GOODS

AT MARTIN & PENTON'S, 50 Fourth street.

SUPER plain black Silks; Assorted colors all Wool De Laines; White and colored Brillantes; Super French and English Chintz; Irish Linen, Linen Lawn, and Cambric; 4-6, 6-8 and 8-4 super white Ilusion.

EMBROIDERIES; Jaconet, Swans, and Lace Collars; Do, do, do, do Sets; Do, do, do, do Sets; Embroidered Skirts and Peignoirs; Super plain corded Handkerchiefs; cheap; Marseilles Skirts new; Gauze, French, and English; and Honiton Veils; Indigo, Tint, and Dimity; 20 dozen shirt Buttons; Misses' embroidered Sets and Collars; Valenciennes Honiton, and Thread Lace Sets; Real Laces and Imitations; Crap Collars, &c., &c.

We will be daily in receipt of new and beautiful goods, and we assure our friends that our stock will exceed any ever before offered by us in extent and beauty.

MARTIN & PENTON, Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co., 50 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

CAPS—A large supply of Men's and Boys' Caps, cloth, velvet, and plush, on hand, which we are offering at very small profits.

PRAKHER, SMITH, & CO.,

455 Main st.

f14 j&b

HATS—Paris Fashion for Spring just received by express and for sale by

PRAKHER, SMITH, & CO.,

455 Main st.

f14 j&b

American Almanac for 1857.

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1857, for sale by

CRUM & WELSH,

84 Fourth st., near Market.

f12 j&b

HATS—Paris Fashion for Spring just received by express and for sale by

PRAKHER, SMITH, & CO.,

455 Main st.

f14 j&b

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EVENING BULLETIN.

HEDGES.—It is still an unsettled question whether five fences are economical in sections of country where proper materials can be obtained at reasonable rates for plank fences. On prairies and other locations where fencing timber is costly, the question is probably settled in favor of hedges. During the last ten years an immense number of experiments have been tried in hedge making, and, in a large majority of cases, they have resulted in absolute failure; so that, at the present time, many farmers are fully satisfied, from actual experiment, that hedges "won't do."

We feel satisfied that, in some locations, they may have been fairly tested and found less durable and more expensive than board fences, yet, in a great many cases, they have never been fairly tested where they have been pronounced failures. It is not to be expected that a man, who never saw a hedge, should be able to take the seed of a tree that he knows nothing about, as regards its habits, and go to work, without an instructor, and form a good fence with it. Hence, many of the failures, no doubt, are nothing more than was to have been expected.

As we have much faith in hedges, at least for many localities, we take the liberty of making a few remarks upon their culture and the causes of their failure. The *maclura* (osage orange) is undoubtedly the most suitable plant for hedges, and of this some very fine hedges have been made. If farmers cannot succeed with this plant, we feel sure they will fail with any other. We are glad to see that in different sections of the country persons have taken up the growth of hedges as a business. We are satisfied that this is the only method which will produce uniform success; because there are many conditions to success, which such persons can inform themselves of, and thus accumulate a fund of information which farmers who only expect to keep up their own fences, commencing generally on a very small scale, could by no means acquire without devoting more attention to this subject than other interests and business would admit of. We should, therefore, advise farmers, who wish to try hedges, to employ some one who makes it his business to grow them for him, unless he has had more than common opportunities of acquiring knowledge himself. There is certainly an art in growing hedges properly, so much so that we find, where a man has been successful, he frequently adopts it as his business in future. We have been told by persons who have traveled extensively that a well-grown hedge is a very rare sight, though evidences of failure are of very common occurrence. We say, then, that hedge-growing is a business by itself, and advise the inexperienced to encourage it by employing those who have embraced it to make their hedges for them.

There are many miles of hedges, however, that have been planted by farmers, generally beside some other fence which it was designed to supersede, but which it cannot yet stand, though three, four, and even five years old; what shall be done with these? Every one who has read anything about hedges (and we presume all that have planted them have read something about them) will remember that they were cautioned as to the importance of making them close below, and told of the difficulty of doing it, and also of the importance of allowing no gaps to be formed by dead plants.

All the failures in hedges arise from one or both of these causes. It is very difficult for an inexperienced person to form a hedge close enough at the bottom, hence some hedges that will turn an unruly bull cannot be turned out, because they will admit pigs and even stout shotes. Here then is the cause of failure in most cases. Is there any remedy? As we have experimented somewhat in hedging and experienced the difficulty of making them close at the bottom, we will mention our own experience in correcting the evil. We have several pieces of hedge set out in different ways for experiment; the oldest was set five years ago last spring, and was as close and well shaped as some of the best we ever saw; but, not being as close as we wished it, early in the spring we took a pruning saw (a small saw on a pole) and sawed the hedge off close to the ground, so that not a vestige of it remained in sight. In a few weeks the stumps put up a ring of young sprouts which were topped with a grass hook when three or four weeks high; and this process was continued throughout the whole growing season; consequently the growth is not over eighteen inches; but it seems now close enough, and will, we think, make an impervious fence with the present season's growth. This is just what we advise to be done with all hedges that are too open below. And there is no other way of doing it. You may dislike to cut back a hedge that *ought* to be a fence and is almost one; but the amount of time lost will not be regretted when you see with what rapidity the hedge will be reproduced. Cut the tops off level till you have sufficient width; make it spread well before you suffice it to rise; get a good foundation before you trim it laterally at all. If we were to set out a new hedge now, we should merely set the plants and cultivate them well for two seasons without trimming, and then cut all off at the ground and manage as above mentioned. By this method a good clue foundation 18 inches high may be formed in one season, and the only trimming required is to cut off the tops of the young tender sprouts, which can be done with a sharp hook nearly as fast as one can walk. To do this every week or ten days is a small matter.

In case of gaps from the dying out of plants, we think it much better to bend down one of the adjoining ones than to try to make a young plant grow there. If the hedge is over two years old, dig a hole, select a stout branch that will reach into the hole, cut it half through at the part that will be lowest when bent down, and secure it in its position by means of a stout hooked stick driven into the ground. Now return the earth, and it will take root and ultimately fill up the gap. Of all the different modes of planting that have been recommended (nearly all of which we have tried) we prefer a single row, 8 inches apart in the row. To insure success the plant must be kept free from grass and weeds and well cultivated until it is large enough to shade the ground and kill grass and weeds for itself. We know of no plant that suffers more from neglect than the *maclura*. Setting aside the question of economy, we think live fences by all odds preferable on account of appearance. When we have more experience as to their effect on the crops growing near to them, we shall be better able to decide how much is to be deducted from their usefulness on that account.

Soft Felt Hats.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, have just received direct from their Eastern manufacturer a large assortment of Soft Business and Traveling Hats of a very superior make and extra fine quality, all of which are selling at very low prices.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1857.
The Corruption Investigation Committee—The Charges and Recommendations—Hard Hits at "Outsiders," etc.

At last the select committee of the House have made their report, and a severe one it is. Four of the five members composing the inquest unite in the following resolutions, which combine their conclusions in the premises:

First. That O. B. Matteson, a member of the House from the State of New York, did incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for constraining the Des Moines grant to have here and use a large sum of money and other valuable considerations corruptly, for the purpose of procuring the passage of the joint resolution through the House. That Matteson, in declaring that a large number of the members of this House have associated themselves together and pledged themselves each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands, unless they were paid for it, has falsely and willfully assailed and defamed the character of the House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member thereof; and that said Matteson be and is hereby expelled.

Second. That William A. Gilbert, a member of the House from New York, did agree with F. F. C. Triplett, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through the present Congress for the purchase by Congress of certain copies of the book of the said Triplett on the pension and bounty land laws, in consideration that the said Triplett should allow him to receive a certain sum of money out of the appropriation for the purchase of the book. That the said Gilbert did cast his vote on the low land bill, depending heretofore before this Congress, for a corrupt consideration, consisting of seven square miles of land and some stock given or to be given to him; and that Gilbert be forthwith expelled from this House.

Third. That Francis S. Edwards, a member of the House from the State of New York, did on the 23d day of December last attempt to induce Robert T. Paine, a member of this House from the State of North Carolina, to vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment and conscience on a bill making a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad in the Territory of Minnesota, by holding out a pecuniary consideration to the said Paine for his support of said bill; and that Edwards be and is hereby expelled from this House.

Fourth. That William W. Welch did corruptly combine with William A. Gilbert, a member of the House from New York, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through this House for the purchase of certain copies of the work of F. F. C. Triplett on the pension and bounty land laws, for money to be paid to the said Gilbert on its passage. That Welch did attempt to procure money from James R. Sweeney for reporting favorably on the claim of Roxana Kimball from the Committee on Invalid Pensions at this Congress; and that Welch, a member of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House.

The above reports were severally signed by four members of the select committee, namely: Messrs. Davis, of Maryland (American); Orr and Warner (Democrats); and Ritchie (Republican).

Mr. Kelley, the Chairman (Republican), of New York, made a minority report dissenting and protesting from the action of his colleagues, for the reason that they had not proceeded according to the course indicated by parliamentary law in the case of implicated members.

The report in Gilbert's case was the first one reported, and at once several of his friends sought to have it rejected, taking the ground that it was merely the province of the committee to report all the evidence, leaving the House to apply the remedy in the case of the accused members; and further, that the committee, sitting in their star chamber, had "hunted" up witnesses (some of them de-praved) from the purloins of the city, and had stained the reputation of certain members without giving them an opportunity of being heard in their own defense. To this it was replied that the resolution under which the committee was appointed directed them to report such action as in their judgment might seem proper, which they had done, without regard to personal relations and in accordance with the strict line of honorable duty. Mr. Triplett's name having been incidentally introduced by Mr. Gove, who said that he had been dismissed from office for "malfeasance," Dr. Marshall, of Kentucky, made a prompt denial of the allegation. Mr. Triplett voluntarily resigned. Mr. Gove said that he made the statement on private information, but refused to give the name of his informant. And Col. Marshall said he had been acquainted with Captain Triplett well. He had practiced at the bar with him in Kentucky for years; and he knew that his character would favorably compare with that of any man on this floor. The object in endeavoring to malign Capt. Triplett was to destroy the power of his testimony before the committee; but, as you see, the effort failed most signally—the two Marshalls, against a mere "say so," crushed the slander effectually. But while certain friends of the accused members sought to stave off the report, others of the Republican side differed from them, assuming the strict line of honorable duty. 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